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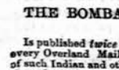

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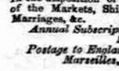

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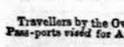

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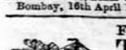

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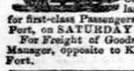

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3 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
2 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
1 Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	"
On demand	at 1s. 11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.			
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

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Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

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ANTHONY MORRISON,
April 2nd 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d. per Rupee.	
" 4 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
" on demand	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	do.
On Ireland do.			
On Paris, at 3 days' sight	1s.	11d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.	1s.	11d.	do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards		2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice	3	"
Do. do. 6 do.	4	"
Do. do. 12 do.	5	"

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ½ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 2nd April 1863.

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Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
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EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight	2s.	0¼d.	per Rp.
3 Do. Do.	2s.	0d.	"
On Demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On France 6 months' sight	frs.	2-56 cts.	"
3 Do. Do.	"	2-53	"
On Demand	"	2-50	"

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 25th March 1863.

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SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
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The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rup.
" " " " 4 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
" " " " 3 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
" " " " 2 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
" " " " 1 do. 1s. 11¾d. do.
" " On demand ..... 1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland } On demand ...1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland }

Drafts on Scotland and Ireland are issued payable *on-presmand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate Drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per anm.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 5,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or alling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Rampart Row, 7th April 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.

Do.	"	12	"	" 6	" "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight 2s. 0¼d. per Rupee.

Ditto	at	4	ditto	2s.	0¼d. do.
Ditto	at	3	ditto	2s.	0d. do.
Ditto	at	2	ditto	1s.	11¾d. do.
Ditto	at	1	ditto	1s.	11¾d. do.
Ditto	on	demand	ditto	1s.	11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. Commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK, Manager.
Bombay, 2nd April 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	2s.		per Rupee.
" 4 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 3 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 2 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
" 1 do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
On demand	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Scotland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"
On Ireland do.	1s.	11¾d.	"

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1day's sight... } 1s. 11d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts unde £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission, will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES, Acting Agent.
Bombay, 1st April 1863.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE.....LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURG, AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

The Bombay Manager grants drafts on London on demand and at from one to six months sight; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe.

The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight	2s.	0d.	
" 4 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.	
" 3 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.	
" 2 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.	
" 1 month's sight	1s.	11¾d.	
On demand	1s.	11¾d.	
Circular Notes	1s.	11d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, per cent. per annum.

2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privileges, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Bank should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for March by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made *(if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.
Bombay, 9th April 1863.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand ..... 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months ..... 5 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. ..... 6 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities ..... 8 per cent.
On other Securities ..... 9 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight.....2s. 0d. per Rupee

Ditto	4	ditto.	.....	1s.	11¾d. do.
Ditto	3	ditto.	.....	1s.	11¾d. do.
Ditto	2	ditto.	.....	1s.	11¾d. do.
Ditto	1	ditto.	.....	1s.	11¾d. do.
On demand			.....	1s.	11¾d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission.

Hours of business .....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays .....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS, Manager.
Bombay, 10th April 1863.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Apr. 15	Hugh Rose (s)	Hewett	Kurrachee 11 Apr.
	Telegraph (s)	Shepherd	Surat 14 April.

DEPARTURE.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	TO
Apr. 15	Phlox (s)	Puddicombe	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Telegraph*, from Surat.—Colonel Kennedy; Captain Greig; Mr. J. B. Lane and 116 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Phlox*, to Surat.—One hundred and eighty-one Natives.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Ship *Celeritas*, for Cochin.
Ship *Henry Fernie* for Liverpool.
Ship *Duke of Wellington*, for Liverpool.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 15TH APRIL 1863.

For London.

Hornet.—19 cases Gum Arabic, 490 cwt., Canjee Jeatha.

Pride of the Ocean.—416 pieces E. Teeth, 36 cwt. 3 qrs. 15 lbs., Dewjee Bhoolchund; 67 cases Olibanum, 143 cwt. 2 qrs. 14 lbs., Hirjee Bhimsy and Co.

Patterson.—25 cases Olibanum, 49 cwt., Bomanjee Dhunjeebhoy.

For Liverpool.

Herald.—25 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., J. P. Cornforth and Co.; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Dinshaw Manockjee; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Killick Nixon and Co.; 10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt., Pairoz Champsy; 1½ bales Cotton, 5¼ cwt., Macnee and Co.; 60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Khutow Khimjee.

Almora.—190 bales Loose Coir, 95 cwt., Megjee Mooljee and Co.; 40 bales Cotton, 140 cwt., Framjee Sands and Co.; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Topun Enderjee.

Lillies.—1,000 bales Cotton, 3,500 cwt., Robinson and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Ramcrustna Sozba and Co.

Vittoria.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Jeatha Pursotum; 451 bales Cotton, 1,578½ cwt., Woomedchund Roopchund.

Algiers.—102 bales Cotton, 357 cwt., Bhanjee Jewraz; 91 bales Cotton, 318½ cwt., Dhurumsy Mooljee.

Tiger.—510 bales Cotton, 1,785 cwt., David Sassoon and Co.; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

Earl of Dalhousie.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Framjee Sands and Co.; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Petamber Monjee.

Anna Dorothea.—25 bags Gingillyseed, 37½ cwt.; 30 bags Khorasaneeseed, 45 cwt., Khatesy Runchore; 500 packages Gall, 250 cwt., Khatesy Runchore and Co.

Etna.—800 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Nurey Kessowjee and Co.

Sirocco.—568 bundles Gall, 284 cwt., Soorjee Bhanjee.

Duke of Wellington.—300 bags Sursseeed, 450 cwt., Gunsy Tickum.

Coronet.—250 bales Cotton, 875 cwt., Campbell, Mitchell and Co.

Beloochee.—7 bales Wool, 21 cwt., Sorabjee Cowasjee Shawyer and Co.

King of Algeria.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Sons and Co.

Recorder.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Thackersy Dewjee; 500 bags Linseed, 875 cwt., Jayram Visram.

Adriatic.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., S. and N. Nanabhoy; 300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Muncherjee Jadabhoy.

Magnolia.—20 bales Cotton, 70 cwt.,Ludha Sewjee; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Luckmedass Hurribhoy.

Henry Ferney.—500 bags Linseed, 750 cwt., Jairam Visram.

James Russell.—105 bales Cotton, 367½ cwt., Vusunjee Jewraz.

Tomagonopa.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Mooljee Mooraz.

Frenchman.—30 bales Wool, 90 cwt., Gangjee Nurput.

Black Eagle.—Loose Buffaloe Horns, 100 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.

For Havre.

Tyfon.—100 bales Cotton 350 cwt. Dyall Poonja.

Chanaral.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Volkart Brothers.

For Singapore.

Prince of Wales.—1 case Working Boxes, 80 nos. Hajee Seedic Woomer; 1 case Chundroos, 1½ cwt.; 20 dozens Piece Goods, Hajee Seedic Woomer.

For Calcutta.

Shaw Jehan.—114 bales Piece Goods, 5,950 pieces, Cursetjee Furdoonjee and Co.

For Siam.

Prince of Wales.—2 bales Piece Goods, Hurribhoy Moteeram.

STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Robinson	... Bombay.
*946	Auciand, (paddle),	... ... Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... ... Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Carew	... ... Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop),	... ...
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley	... Persian Gulf.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selby	... ... River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Tro lope	... Bombay.
1029	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Etheridge	... Kurrachee.
*1022	Dalhousie, (screw),	... ... Bombay.
*387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,)...	... ... Bombay.
*225	Euphrates,	... ... Bombay.
*499	Falkland, 12 (corvette),...	... ... Bombay.
*1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle),	... ... Calcutta.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	... ... Persian Gulf.
215	Goolamar, (paddle yacht), Syrang	... Bombay.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Hewett	... Bombay.
209	Lady Falkland, (paddle),	... ... Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Carpendale	... Bombay.
*167	Marie, (schooner)	... ... Bombay.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner)	... ... Kurrachee.
*140	Pleiad, (screw), Hewison	... ... Bombay.
*1246	Prince Arthur (screw),	... ... Bengal P. W. Dept.
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Adams	... Bombay.
49	Snake, 3 (paddle), Syrang	... Bombay Harbour.
*258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine)	... ... Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle) Arnott	... ... Aden.
*1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle)	... ... Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

682	Excelsior, Sanderson—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. March 17)	
1156	Hornet, Pryan—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 25)	
1040	Pattegon, Lamble—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. March 23)	
1159	Pride of the Ocean—A. H. Mackillop & Co.	(c.l. March 17)	
1236	Prince Consort, Aitchison—Crombe & Co.	(c. l. April 2)	
	From Liverpool.		
824	Adriatic, D. Scott.—M. Nusserwanjee.	(c. l. Mar. 3)	
1001	Algiers, Buchanan—M. Nusserwanjee.	(c. l. Mar. 18)	
1107	Almora.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 26)	
811	Anna Dorothea, Smith—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. March 30)	
967	Beloochee, Mitchell—Leckie & Co.	(c. l. March 11)	
632	Berbice, Wyllie—Finlay, Clark & Co.		
557	Black Eagle, Basset—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. April 1)	
1332	Bulwark, Bainmantyne—W. Nicol & Co.		
791	Cambay, Wilson—Finlay, Scott & Co.	(. l. March 14)	
972	Concordia, D. Ross.—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.		
879	Coronet, Coverry—Finlay, Clark & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 25)	
1333	Crescent, English—Lawrence & Co.		
1156	Culloden, Smith—Dirom Hunter & Co.		
661	Duke of Wellington—Finlay, Clarke & Co.	(c.l. April 15)	
1303	Dunearn, Finlay—MacNee & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 30)	
647	Earl of Dalhousie—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. April 1)	
1950	Etna, Graham—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 1)	
268	Feronia, R. Hutchinson.—R. Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 30)	
1812	Ferozeshu, G. F. Davern—Robinson & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 24)	
556	Frenchman, Galloway—Oriental I. S. Co.	(c.l. March 30)	
937	General Neil, Clarke—Finlay, Clark & Co.	(c. l April 10)	
1121	General Simpson, Coxhead—R. Scovell & Co.	(c. l. April 13)	
1051	Glenalvin, Muir—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 11)	
1124	Havelock, Gandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. March 17)	
1549	Henry Fernie,—Ashburner, Bell & Co.	(c. l. April 15)	
1117	Henry Moore Stuart—W. & A. Graham & Co.		
1194	Herald, E. McGrath—Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 18)	
768	James Russell, Muir—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c.l. Mar. 23)	
1763	John Stuart—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. April 9)	
1707	King of Algeria, Sandilie—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 12)	
1343	King of Italy, Marshall—Robinson & Co.	(c. l. Apr. 7)	
1865	Lillies, Bell—Robinson & Co.	(c. l. March 4)	
1033	Magnolia, Baynon—M. Wadia Sons.	(c.l. March 4)	
1967	May Queen, Pennie—		
747	Miletus, Shaw—M. N. Bhownuggur.	(c. l. March 21)	
1350	Ocean Empress, McDonald—Lawrence & Co.

commanded uninterruptedly by Major Curtis during the whole mutiny." "It was employed on duty on the North Western frontier of Upper Sind from March 1857 until May 1858. It marched to Mooltan in June, and was present on the 31st Angust 1858, and subsequent days when the 4th troop 3rd brigade native Horse Artillery, 62d and 69th Regiments Native Infantry mutinied at that station. Until January 1859, large detachments of the regiment were on duty in the Mooltan and Googaira districts." All this looks very well no doubt, and so long as its statements remain unquestioned, "we have an authoritative document testifying on the face of it, to meritorious services performed on the part of this regiment to the state, at a very critical time. But is it true? We are curious to know what the Bombay Government could say on the subject, or what might be even more to the point, the opinion of the late Acting Military Secretary to the Bombay Government, who so worthily held command on our North Western Frontier during the most trying period of the crisis in 1857?

It is much to be regretted that a document, put forth under the authority of the Government of India, and which affords materials of great value for an important Chapter in Indian history, should be open to the least taint of suspicion as to the trustworthiness of the information which it contains. If the whole truth is not told now, regarding some of the Bengal Regiments that are supposed to have been faithful, notwithstanding wide spread rumours to the contrary, there is danger that it may never be known at all. As regards the Regiment we have specially referred to, how much more manly and straightforward a course would it have been to have told the truth at once, instead of casting suspicion on its conduct by insinuations made in a foot note and thus blasting its fair name, if it still has one, by a side wind!

LETTERS ON THE COTTON TRADE OF INDIA BY A LIVERPOOL COTTON BROKER.

No. III.

THE FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF COTTON PRODUCTION IN INDIA.

SIR,—The question raised for discussion in this letter is the probable increase of cotton production in India, a subject it must be confessed be set with great difficulties.

On the first glance at the subject, looking at it from an English point of view, it is difficult to resist the conclusion that the resources of India available in case of need are illimitable. Here is a country containing, according to the last census, 180 millions of people and an area half the size of Europe. Over most of this vast region cotton can be grown and is indeed cultivated in more or less quantity. Now the labour of four millions of slaves only partially devoted to cotton produce in the Southern States of America four millions of bales. Surely then it is not too much to expect as much or even twice as much from India when the stimulus of an almost fabulous price is applied. This is the view which has been floating before the mind of the British public and is still far from dispelled. Now let us see to what extent these anticipations, reasonable enough in the abstract, are modified by the actual circumstances of the case.

Cotton in most parts of India is cultivated in rotation with other crops, and is seldom looked upon as the mainstay of the ryot but only as a subordinate product. The great staple of cultivation everywhere is breadstuffs in some shape or another. The holdings of the ryots are extremely small, and it has been the custom from time immemorial for each individual to raise sufficient food for his own family. In addition to this he may grow a little plot of cotton yielding on the average one or two bales. But the ryot will not neglect the raising of food for the sake of cotton, however high its price may be, for in so doing he runs the risk of starvation. No surplus stocks of grain are available to meet an emergency of this kind; the internal commerce of India is still in the crudest possible shape, no such thing exists as large districts devoted to special branches of agriculture and drawing their supplies of food from others, the rule speaking generally all over India is for each locality to raise its own supplies of food and for each separate cultivator to do the same for himself. So true is this that if the grain crops fail in any one region a famine ensues, and people perish by thousands even though the rest of India is unaffected. During the distress in the North-West Provinces two years ago, half a million of people are said to have died from starvation, while in most of India the crops were not deficient, but so wretched were the means of internal communication and so little was the trade in breadstuffs organised that supplies could not be thrown into the famished districts in time to avert this awful calamity. It is not then to be wondered that the natives are reluctant to diminish their food crops in order to turn their land into cotton.

Moreover in all parts of the Bombay Presidency food is already very scarce and dear, the moderate increase in cotton cultivation has told largely on its price and grain is already about twice as dear as it was a few years ago. This of course we do not attribute entirely to the increase of cotton, for prices of all descriptions of produce have been steadily rising in India for some years. Still on putting the question to the natives this was always assigned as one of the principal reasons, and in all parts of the country wherever you ask why the cultivation of cotton is not increased more rapidly, the first answer is that the ryots cannot afford to grow less breadstuffs. Besides it must be remembered that cotton is not the only profitable crop. Not only have breadstuffs, but seeds, sugarcane and all agricultural produce risen enormously in the last few years, and all these are very profitable to the ryot. Besides he is well aware that the price of cotton is exceedingly precarious, he knows very little of American politics and the grounds for expecting a permanent enhancement in price, but he has not forgotten the experience of the past and remembers that extraordinary rises have generally been followed by seasons of ruinous depression. Besides cotton is a delicate plant and frequently fails altogether, so that the ryot has an additional reason for not staking his all on that single chance.

And after all this is said there remains the broad fact applicable to the whole of India, that the people are totally unlike the energetic races of the west, they are grossly ignorant and utterly wanting in enterprise; they are the slaves of routine and prescription, each man does as his forefathers did before him, and the method of cultivation now is identically the same as 2,000 years ago. Nothing short of a convulsion could revolutionise the habits of the people, and it is vain to judge of them by the motives and principles which influence European nations.

It may be added further to explain the petty results obtained from the labour of such vast multitudes that the system of cultivation in India is tedious and slovenly in the extreme; the yield of cotton is paltry, not more on an average than 60 to 80lbs. per acre against 200 to 400lbs. in America; then the picking is chiefly done by old women and children who gather a few apron fulls in a day, probably not more than one-sixth or one-tenth of what a well trained negro would do in America. Afterwards the cotton is separated from the seed by the native churka, a rude instrument consisting of two rollers turned by a couple of women who clean about 20 lbs. of cotton per day, a process tardy in the extreme when compared with the rapid execution of the American sawgin.

Indeed it cannot be conceived by Europeans who have not visited the country how feeble and wasteful the labour of India is; though the cotton production is not half that of America, it is probable that four or five times as many persons are engaged in manipulating it.

When these facts are borne in mind, the fallacy will be apparent of judging of India by arithmetical data and looking for any abrupt and enormous development of the cotton trade.

Still when we turn to the other side of the question we do see grounds for expecting a *very considerable increase*. In the first place let us consider the influence of price.

As has been stated already prices in Bombay are about four times the average of former years, but it will be objected by many that the ryot reaps little advantage from this, for in England a most extravagant opinion is entertained of the influence and rapacity of the middle men, that is the money-lenders and petty-dealers who intervene between the ryot and the English merchant. We do not propose now to examine this question, but shall reserve it for a subsequent communication; sufficient to say, that the testimony obtained almost universally in all parts of the cotton region visited was to the effect that the ryots are tolerably well able to get the market value of their cotton, and do in fact obtain so full a price as only to leave the dealers in general a full commercial profit.

It may be safely asserted that at the present moment three-fourths of the ryots who have cotton to sell could get from three hundred to three hundred and fifty Rupees per candy, or four fold the price obtainable in former years, and it is therefore indisputable that the stimulus of high prices is now telling on the proper quarter, and that stimulus is one of extraordinary magnitude.

In former years when prices in Bombay ruled from 100 to 120 Rupees, the ryot did not generally get for his cotton on the ground more than 80 Rupees, and from this must be deducted his land rent which would perhaps average 20 Rupees which left him only 60 Rupees for his cotton, say hardly 2d. per lb. and that subject to extravagant charges for interest on the debt he always groaned much. But now he can obtain 300 Rupees net value on the spot or 9d. per lb. and is besides relieved in a great measure from his former burden of debt, so it is evident at a glance that the inducement to cultivate cotton is extraordinary, if these prices could be at all relied upon.

The general opinion among the natives is, that if these rates continue till next planting season another addition of 25 per cent. will be made to the area of cultivation, but more than this cannot be spared from other crops, however high the price of cotton may be. On this supposition the crop of 1863-64 might, *if the season was favorable*, range from 2½ to 3 millions *and the amount exported in* 1864 *be considerably over two millions*.

Of course the subsequent supply of cotton depends in a great measure upon the development of the American war. If that unhappy contest is prolonged indefinitely and ends in the complete disorganisation of Southern industry, a large increase may be expected from India year by year. Surat cotton in that case could not rule for a long time below one shilling per pound in the home market, or 300 rupees in Bombay, and at that price no crop in India would pay so well as cotton. The cultivation would steadily extend over large tracts of country where the staple has not been yet cultivated for export, and it seems fair to assume that an annual increase of 20 per cent. would be available for export.

The progressive increase of the export at this ratio would be

Export 1864	2,250,000	bales.
Do. 1865	2,700,000	,,
Do. 1866	3,250,000	,,
Do. 1867	3,900,000	,,
Do. 1868	4,700,000	,,
Do. 1869	5,650,000	,,

So that in six years from this date the supply from India, allowing for deficiency of weight and out turn, would be equal to the late production of America.

If, however, the American war comes to a speedy termination and leaves the industry of the South not greatly shattered, a different development must be looked for. In that case Indian cotton might rule at home for a lengthened period somewhere about 8d. per lb. or 200 rupees in Bombay, and the extraordinary stimulus to the cultivator could be partly withdrawn. Still the price would be highly remunerative especially as the cotton districts are being fast penetrated by railways and prices in the interior are approximating to those in Bombay. A steady development might therefore still be expected perhaps at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, at this rate the annual progression would be

Export of Cotton 1864	2,250,000	
Do. 1865	2,500,000	
Do. 1866	2,750,000	
Do. 1867	3,000,000	
Do. 1868	3,300,000	
Do. 1869	3,650,000	

When the price of Indian cotton in Liverpool sinks however to 5d. per lb., the ryot has no inducement to push its cultivation. It pays barely as well as other crops and the area under culture would then become stationary, indeed it might even decline.

In conclusion it may be well to observe that the above figures scarce deserve the name of *estimates*, they are dug out of too dark and unexplored a region to be worthy of much reliance. In the districts tributary to Bombay, such as Guzerate, Kandeish, Berar and Dharwar, tolerably correct data can be obtained, but over the vast area of Central and Southern India and the Punjaub, it is vain to predict how the culture of cotton will be affected by this crisis. Hitherto it has been grown in these districts only for local consumption, and in too petty quantities to be collected for export and the *capacity* for increase must be enormous. But so far as materials do exist for forming a judgment, they point to the conclusion, that if the American war should end in the overthrow of the cotton industry of the South, India alone would take five or six years to fill its place though with the aid of Egypt, China, and other places a sufficiency of cotton might be obtained in three or four years. But if the war ends within this year, and leaves slavery substantially intact, India might perhaps provide next year an adequate supplement to make up the deficiency in the American supply.

Bombay, 12th Feb. 1863. SAMUEL SMITH.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

MADRAS, *15th April.*

Steamer *Mooltan* from Calcutta anchored.

GALLE, *15th April.*

Steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for Calcutta.

NEGAPATAM, *15th April.*

Steamer *Sydney* from Madras anchored.

MADRAS.

15th April, 1863.

Securities, Five and a half, eighteen premium.
Fives, seven and three quarter to eight premium.
Fours, one discount.
Document Bills, two shillings seven eighth penny.
Freight, dead weight twenty-five shillings.
Cotton eighty shillings.
Interest on loans, ten per cent.
Money market, light.
Forty inches Grey Shirtings, seven pounds, rupees eight fourteen per piece.
Number forty, Mule Twist, good seconds per bundle to rupees seven six.
Market dull.

NEWS-LETTER.

SIMLA, *5th April.*

"His Lordship the Governor General and Viceroy of India arrived here yesterday morning. He rode on horseback from Keearee Ghat, about twelve miles distant, and was accompanied by the Deputy Commissioner, Major General Innes, and a few of his own personal staff. The first gun of the salute which announced His Lordship's arrival was fired at 9 o'clock A.M. The staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief received His Lordship at a point where a cross road from the Hindoostan and Thibet road runs up to the Mall—at the west, or Boileau-Gunj end of the station. Thence they accompanied him to Peterhoff—now, of course, Government House, where a small body of the 42nd Highlanders, the Simla Volunteers, and a few Poorbeas were drawn up to receive him; they saluted him, His Lordship returned their salute, glided into his house, and thus ended his *entree* into Simla. Afterward, by about an hour, Lady Elgin and *suite* followed. Many of the community were out at early morn some on horseback, others on foot, grouped about here and there, awaiting His Lordship's arrival. The morning was very beautiful, and the air cool and refreshing, for during the night a smart storm visited us and heavy rain fell.

During the past week there has been a deal of bustling activity from one end of the station to the other, visitors and their baggage have been pouring in, and Simla is filling fast. Besides hotels, and schools, which have sprung into existence this year, two or three photographers have appeared, and the monopoly which was held last year by one person will this year be crushed, and the profits derivable from the holiday making public will be divided by three or more. This will be a boon to the Simla public—and a very great boon, too; for it is persumable that the public will no longer have to pay a guinea for a single effigy—a charge which seems to us, so lately from England, enormous. But then, charges for photographs are only on a par with charges for other articles of commerce; we protest—and protest emphatically that the charges of the several shops, on all articles, varying from a pot of blacking to a bottle of champaign are exorbitant—exorbitant to a degree: let the article be ever so paltry, it is all one, and save the commonest of the most common, but few articles are purchaseable under a hundred rupees! Talk of Australian gold diggings—bah, they are barren oases compared with the golden yieldings of Simla. At home a shilling is worth a shilling, and so it should be in India—but it is not; to us, strangers in this strange land, charges for travelling, charges for food, charges for drink, charges for clothing, charges for nick-nacks, charges for coolies, seem enormous. The just and laudable Income-tax clips our yearly pittance, and the commercial gents of Ind, have a delicious and complaisant way of wheedling our rupees into their tills, just with as much alacrity as one might, with an oiled seat, slip down a rainbow. But to return to the photographers—If they wish to crown their efforts with success, their charges should be moderate,—profitable but moderate; and he among them who can produce the best picture at the cheapest rate will be the winner in the long run.

The Church-committee have allotted the seats in the church, and though they have had a most wearisome and invidious task to perform, they have done their work well; they have gone through it with judgment and discretion—allotting all those seats in the central blocks, and leaving, *as free seats*, those of the aisles, those in, and under, the gallery. It is not to be supposed but that this new arrangement of strict allotment, and throwing open, *as free*, more seats than before, will run counter to the wishes of a few, but it cannot fail to be other than more convenient to the public at large, for now nearly half the accommodation in the church being *free*, the few cannot henceforth exclude the many. Within the last two months we have seen—and seen with much pleasure—the several internal improvements which the Church-Committee with the exertions of our good Chaplain, have brought about. Externally the church is undergoing repair, and the work is carried on by the Public Works Department. We have often seen slow, sluggish, slothful work, but never before, in our born days, did we ever see such downright lardiness displayed as is now exhibited by this department in repairing and setting in order the outside of the Simla church; it is simply disgraceful—disgraceful to the Department, and almost disgraceful to a Government to own such a Department. It outstrips in dronishness the Government Bullock Train, which is proverbial for never reaching its journey's end."—TRIO.—*Delhi Gazette, April 9.*

LOCAL.

OUT of forty-six candidates who presented themselves for Moonsiff's examination, eleven have passed their examination successfully.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Geographical Society will be held in their Rooms, Town Hall, this day, at half-past 4 P. M.

PAPER.—A few cursory observations upon the Island of Mahi, the largest of the Seychelle group, by Lieut. Col. Lewis Pelly, Late Acting Consul and British Agent at Zanzibar. Contributed by Government.

FROM a telegram received in Bombay from Goa, we learn that Archdeacon A. M. Soares, Rev. Braz Fernandes, Rev. Gabriel D'Silva, and Rev. D'Mello, who were placed under Apostolic censure by the Court of Rome, have been absolved by His Holiness the Pope. The Archbishop of Goa and Primate of the East will shortly take possession of all the Roman Catholic Churches in India.

GRAND TIGER HUNT AT COORLA.—A fine Royal Tiger was yesterday successfully hunted at Coorla. The first intimation of his vicinity was got in consequence of the beast having mauled a Portuguese boy who was gathering sapoo fruit in a small isolated wood near the station. Mr. Taylor, Superintendent of the Coorla Mills, turned out with an European and a large concourse of natives with guns and sticks and, after about two hours' hunting, the game was forced to break cover in the aforesaid jungle between Coorla village and the station. Mr. Taylor lodged two bullets in the upper part of the right shoulder from a double gun, and the other European gave him a ball higher up and near the spine, but perhaps too high to do much damage. Mr. Taylor's shots were well placed and about four inches apart, but the tiger was not disabled, although the wounds eventually gave him his quietus. When the game was first sighted the natives, whether with guns or without, bolted with more discretion than valour, leaving the Europeans to stand the whole brunt of the engagement. The run-a-ways took to the trees and their heels, and were of no use or their guns either. Had they only left some of their guns there might have been no further mischief, but as it was, when the Europeans' guns were discharged the tiger made a spring towards Mr. Taylor who dodged behind a tree, and then the tiger made at a Parsee whom he knocked down and mauled. There was one Portuguese who remained when all the rest bolted, and he let fly at the animal when he was making at the Parsee, but without effect. The beast was now in possession of the Parsee and not a soul had a single charge with which to come to the rescue. The tiger left his prey and after going a short distance returned to give the poor fellow another grind, and again left him and again returned and took another turn at him as if not satisfied that he had settled him for a night meal. He then went to a shallow pond to drink and there became exhausted and fell soon after. Then was the time for those who had done their best to "live to fight another day" to show what they were made of, and some bullets and spears were aimed at the beast's chest and what little was left in him was thus let out. The Parsee, who, we believe, is well connected, showed considerable pluck. He was sent in to Bombay very severely lacerated about the arms, legs, shoulder and back. His name is Hormusjee Dadabhoy about three or four and twenty years of age. We have not learnt the name of the Portuguese who stood by the Europeans when every body fled or should be glad to mention it. The tiger weighed 287 pounds, was eight feet ten inches from the nose to the tail, and as far as could be judged stood some inches above three feet.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 hours of the 15th April 1863.

BROACH.—Fine, N.E.
BULSAR.—Fine, N.E.
CANNANORE.—Fair.
GALLE.—Fine. Ther. 80.
GOA.—Hot wind, light East.
KOLAPORE.—Fair, S.W.
KURRACHEE.—Fair, S.W.
MADRAS.—Fine, S. E. Ther. 85.
PAUMBEN.—Fine. Ther. 89.
SURAT.—Fair, S.W.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's Inquisition was held yesterday, at the Jamsetjee Hospital on view of the body of Moolchund Keshowjee Bania. From the evidence of one Casseedass Gopaldass recorded by Dr. Reid, it appeared that at noon on Wednesday last the deceased went to the Fort to recover outstandings. He returned at about five o'clock P.M. Witness did not observe any thing unusual in his appearance. Deceased went to sleep immediately. He did not take any food as that day on account of *ekadasi* (fast day). Soon after a tailor came to demand money for work done for the deceased. Witness told him that the deceased was asleep and to come again. At lamp light witness went to awaken the deceased and found that he was insensible. He called in some neighbours and they tried to rouse him; but did not succeed. The deceased was afterwards sent to the Hospital. Mr. Anderson the Resident Apothecary of the J. J. Hospital was of opinion that the deceased's death was caused by having swallowed a large quantity of opium. The large quantity of opium found in the stomach could not have been taken medicinally or by accident, and must have been taken with a suicidal intent.

VERDICT.—"The deceased committed suicide by poisoning by opium."

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—15TH APRIL 1863.
(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

FORGERY.—Nowrojee Ardaseer was again placed at the bar charged with Forgery.

Mr. Acland appeared on behalf of the prosecution.

Mr. David Stuart assistant accountant in the Oriental Bank at Bombay stated, that he recollected on Saturday the fourteenth March being called to examine the cheque marked A and he believed that he then saw the prisoner, standing outside the window. Witness then communicated with the prisoner through one Merwanjee. Witness told Merwanjee in presence of the prisoner to ask the prisoner the amount of the cheque for which he came, and whether he came from Mr. Gamble. Witness heard Merwanjee speaking to prisoner in the native language. Witness heard prisoner speaking to Merwanjee apparently in reply to the questions put, and Merwanjee told witness that prisoner said that he came for the amount mentioned in the cheque; and that he (prisoner) came from Mr. Gamble. On the same occasion, shortly afterwards witness was present at a conversation between Mr. Peeroshaw Pestonjee, the Shroff, and the prisoner; that conversation was in the native language which the witness did not understand. During this conversation witness saw the cheque in the shroff's hands. The cheques marked C. and D had been paid by the Bank. There was no other person named Charles Leggett who had an account with the Bank except Mr. Charles Leggett, Solicitor. Witness believed the prisoner was the person at the Bank on the occasion he had referred to, but he would not positively swear that he was.

The Magistrate adjourned the case for further investigation until Friday the seventeenth instant.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Mr. Thomas Rowley Booth, the Manager of the firm of Messrs Burstall & Co., Merchants of this town, laid the following information before His Worship, charging one Vause Fretwell with criminal breach of trust.

Mr. Booth deposed,—I know one Mr. Vause Fretwell, he is the agent of Messrs Stephen Burstall & Co. at Julgaum in Khandesh. Last Saturday the said Vause Fretwell was in Bombay without leave. I sent for him and he came to the office on that day, and I asked him to render an account of the transactions between him and the firm of Messrs Burstall & Co. and to give up the balance of monies in his hands. He promised to render that account on Monday morning, the 13th instant. He has not rendered that account up to this time, and from enquiry I have made, I verily believe that he has left Bombay with all his baggage. From accounts rendered to me by the said Vause Fretwell, and from the amounts of cash supplied to him I verily believe that the said Vause Fretwell has in his possession from eight to twelve thousand Rupees, the property of the firm of Messrs Burstall & Co. and from information that I have received I verily believe that the said Vause Fretwell has no intention of paying that money to me, the representative of Messrs. Burstall & Co. but that he is about to abscond to Goa, and to appropriate the said amount to his own use, I pray, therefore, that a warrant may be issued for the apprehension of the said Vause Fretwell, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

Henry Hall examined.—I am an Assistant in the employ of Messrs. Stephen Burstall & Co. I know Mr. Vause Fretwell who is also in the employ of Messrs. Burstall & Co. I saw him last Saturday in his room at the Royal Hotel. From the conversation I had with him I have every reason to believe that he is about to leave Bombay and to go to Goa. He told me that he must leave Bombay to avoid a prosecution on account of some woman.

HIS WORSHIP granted a warrant for the apprehension of the man.

(BEFORE H. E. LEEKE, ESQ.)

PERJURY.—THE TELEGRAPH FRAUD CASE.—George Pectall and Soubharum Jeytmal, two of the witnesses who gave evidence in the recent trial of one Kemchund Vellapchund for bribery, were again placed at the bar, upon charge of perjury preferred against them by J. P. Blackenzie, Esq., the Government solicitor.

Mr. Dunbar appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Bickersteth's information runs as follows:—

"I was present during the examination of George Pectall in the case against Kemchund Vellapchund in the month of January last, before N. W. Oliver, Esq., Acting Senior Magistrate of Police. I was also present in the High Court of Judicature on the trial of the said Kemchund Vellapchund, and heard the said George Pectall examined as a witness for the prosecution on his oath; that during his said examination in the High Court, I heard the said George Pectall contradict many of the statements which I had previously heard him depose to on oath at the Police Court, and in particular I heard him say "this prosecution was commenced at Allen's instigation for getting money out of a man we knew to be innocent, and Allen knows as well as I do, that the prisoner is not the man who gave us the money, and my evidence at the Police Court, identifying the prisoner was false." I am informed and believe that the evidence given by the said George Pectall in the Police Court was truth, and that he committed perjury in the High Court, and I therefore pray that he may be apprehended and dealt with according to law."

Cross-examined by prisoner.—"When you were apprehended two years ago, I believe you said that Kemchund was not the man who induced you to cut the wires. I did not see that Allen was teaching you what to say when I was examining you; I don't remember if Mr. Oliver sent Allen away, he may have done so.

Re-examined by Mr. Dunbar.—Kemchund was arrested, I believe, on the prisoner's information, on that occasion."

Mr. Oliver, the chief Magistrate of Police deposed that he took the depositions of the prisoners, which were signed by them in his presence, and which were produced in Court by the clerk or regestrar to the Clerk of the Peace.

The deposition of Mr. Bickersteth concerning Soubharum Jeytmal was then read over in the hearing of that prisoner and was as follows:

"I was also present in the High Court of Judicature on the 6th April instant, at the trial of the said Kemchund Vellapchund and heard the said Soobharam Jeytmal examined as a witness for the prosecution on his oath, when the said Soubharam Jeytmul denied the truth of many of the statements which he had previously deposed to on solemn affirmation before the said Police Magistrate as false, and I am informed and believe that in denying the truth of the statements he had made before the said Magistrate, the said Soobharam committed perjury, and therefore pray that he may be dealt with according to law."

Mr. James Flynn deposed.—"I am chief Interpreter of the High Court and was present at the trial of Kemchund Vellapchund at the last Criminal Sessions. I interpreted the evidence of Soubharam in Hindostani, and correctly, to the best of my ability. I heard him say the evidence he gave before the Magistrate was false and remember that he said he was tutored to say what he did at the Police Office, by Allen. I remember passages of his depositions being read over to him, and he being asked whether they were true or false, and he answered that they were false. I recollect his attention being called to his saying he did not accompany Allen and Pectall to Poona, and he said he had not been there. He was asked about his having seen the machine in his master's house and his answer was that he had not or any pieces of zinc or copper at his master's house. He said he had not taken the box and machine to the Railway Station at Byculla. I remember prisoner saying he told Allen that he would state at the Police Court, all that he had instructed him to say, but that when he came to the High Court, his priest would put his sacred book into his hand and then he would be obliged to state the truth.

The prisoners were then remanded and the further hearing of the case stands adjourned until next Wednesday, unless that day is fixed for a Holiday.

Bail was refused.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

EQUITY SIDE LATE SUPREME COURT.

Causes for hearing this day.

Alla Ruckhia Ebrahim *vs.* Tazbaee widow, &c. &c. (Part heard.)

Ruttonsey Bhimjee and another *vs.* Gungabaee widow, &c. For hearing.

Hurkissondass Pranjeevundass *vs.* Purshotumdass Pranjeevundass. For further direction and costs.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Baronet and others, *vs.* Jeewajee Manockjee and others. For hearing.

Hajee Hashim Neemajee *vs.* Hajee Ally Ruzza Shoostry. For hearing.

Ameena Cusban *vs.* Shaik Husson bin Bhicum. For hearing.

GEO. TAYLOR, Registrar in Equity.
The 15th April 1863.

HIGH COURT.—BOMBAY.

Board for Thursday, this day.

(BEFORE A FULL COURT, TWO JUDGES.)

THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE, THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.

Motion to be heard in the following case.

Shapoorjee Sorabjee *vs.* The Municipal Commissioners

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

PLEA SIDE OF THE LATE SUPREME COURT.

Causes for Trial.

15. William Porter *vs.* Manockjee Pestonjee Tuback.
23. Mottichund Cullianchund *vs.* Tulluckchund Kurrumchund.

JOHN MARRIOT, Deputy Registrar.
Prothonotary's Office, 15th April 1863.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE, ESQ.)

Wednesday, 15th April 1863.

Peroshaw Burjorjee vs. *R. G. Boaden.*

This was an action to recover the sum of fifty-two rupees, eight annas, being Shigram hire for the months of July to August 1861.

Defendant did not appear.

Plaintiff said the amount of was for Shigrams hired by the defendant's wife, previous to her marriage; he had not lent any to the defendant himself, nor to the lady since this occasion.

His Honor said he supposed under these circumstances, defendant was liable, and he should therefore give a verdict for the plaintiff.

Vundrawundass Narondass vs. *Jairamdass Khooshaldass.*

This was an action to recover the sum of one hundred and thirty-three rupees four annas for house rent.

Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy appeared for the plaintiff.

The defendant did not appear but sent his servant, Gungaram Naroba who, upon being put in the witness box, swore his master was ill, with guinea-worm, and perfectly unable to leave the house, that he had not been to business for the last two months, and had not been out of doors for a week.

Mr. Hormusjee called the plaintiff who positively swore that he had seen the defendant, far away from his house five days ago.

His Honor, upon further examining the first witness, elicited that he had only returned from Poona three or four days ago, and severely reprimanded him for asserting that his master had not been out of the house for a week. He further said, that it would serve the witness, right if he were to commit him to the Police Magistrate on a charge of perjury, for deliberately swearing to a thing, which his absence precluded him from knowing as a fact.

Mr. Hormusjee begged his honor would not allow the case to be postponed, as the defence was vexatious, and there was no truth in the servant's statement, as had been shewn in his examination. Although the defendant was suffering from guinea-worm, it was not enough to prevent him from attending to answer the summons, and an example should be made of such cases, in which such convenient depositions were so unscrupulously made.

The witness still persisted that he would swear the defendant had not left the house for a week, although he had only returned to Bombay three or four days ago.

His Honor said the witness only swore to what others were in the habit of swearing to daily, in parallel cases.

Mr. Hormusjee thought such a state of things ought to be discouraged.

His Honor said he did discourage it, and as was shewn in his remarks upon the witness' evidence. There being no doubt that the man was ill, and as the account was of long standing, and as no immediate necessity was shewn for hearing the case, he should postpone it until the 15th proximo.

Mr. Hormusjee applied for costs.

His Honor.—I cannot allow them.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

Wednesday, 8th April 1863.

(BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE SIR MATTHEW SAUSSE, MR. JUSTICE HEBBERT, AND MR. JUSTICE FORBES.)

WILFUL DESTRUCTION OF A VESSEL.—Ali Vullud Bapoo Sarung, and twelve others, were arranged before Mr. A. F. Crawford, acting senior assistant Session Judge at Rutnagherry on the following charges, namely, that he the said Ali Vullud Bapoo Sarung on or about the ninth day of May 1862, while on the high seas and near the port of Droghur in the Rutnagherry district, did commit mischief by wilfully destroying a Pattimar called the *Dustagiri*, over twenty tons burthen, with intent to cause damage to certain persons, namely, Purshotum Dhurrumsey, Aleechund Panachund, Chooneelal Doolcharam, Vusonjee Runchordass and Nanchund, who had before underwritten a certain policy of insurance on the said Pattimar, which policy was then in full force and operation, and that he had thereby committed an offence punishable under section 437 of the Indian Penal Code. The other twelve prisoners were charged with aiding and abetting the offence committed by the aforesaid Ali Vullud Bapoo Sarung.

The following is the Assistant Session Judge's finding on the evidence.

The Court entirely agrees with the Assessors and considers it proved beyond a shadow of doubt that the vessel was willfully destroyed by the prisoner Ali Sarung, in the manner described in the case by the three approvers and all the acquitted witnesses but one, It is equally proved that he was cognizant of the insurance that he was a prime mover in insuring it, and that he received the policy of insurance. It is palpable from Bhiccajee Dymlay's evidence and from his letter that he heard from Ali Sarung that it was insured, and that Ali Sarung intended to insure it when he went to Bombay, and it is almost certain that the vessel could not have been insured without Ali Sarung's knowledge, for he was owner and master, had the ship's register and passers, and the name of the Tindal (entered in the policy) then newly engaged could scarcely have been ascertained but through him.

The Court therefore concurring with the assesors finds that Ali Sarung is guilty of the offence specified in the charge, namely, that he has committed the offence of mischief in destroying a vessel over twenty tons burthen knowing and intending that he would thereby cause damage to the underwriters, and that he has thereby committed an offence punishable under section 437 of the Indian penal Code, and taking into consideration the deliberate, fraudulent and dangerous character of his acts in connexion with this crime, and under the impression that this species of offence is common on this coast. The Court seeing that the offence is punishable under section 437 of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a period of seven years or upwards, hereby directs under section 59 of the Indian Penal Code, that Ali Sarung be transported for the term of seven years.

Against the above conviction and sentence a petition was presented to the Judge of the High Court on behalf of the prisoner Ali Sarung who passed the following resolution:

RESOLUTION OF THE HIGH COURT.—The Petition is rejected.

The following letter gives further particulars of the case.

No. 283 of 1862.

TO THE MAGISTRATE OF RUTNAGHERRY.
FROM THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.

RUTNAGHERRY, *3rd July* 1862.

SIR,—I have already had the honor to communicate with you regarding some prisoners accused of being concerned in the sinking of a large Pattimar near Viziadoorg for the purpose of defrauding the underwriters.

I yesterday received from the Bombay Deputy Commissioner of Police two other prisoners, namely, the owner and Tindal of the said vessel and now do myself the honor to hand them and the case over to you.

A few years ago Ali Sarung of Viziadoorg built the Pattimar in question of very inferior materials, the Brahamin Damlia sometime afterwards becoming security for rupees two thousand which the owner Ally Sarung borrowed in order to build his vessel. Damlia is to this day security.

About the end of last March this Damlia in concert with Ali Sarang, wrote to one Gopal Khutow, his Bombay agent, to insure the above Pattimar up to rupees twelve thousand, on this authority she was insured for rupees eight thousand.

Ali Ali Sarung and the Tindal of the Pattimar engaged in Bombay an entirely new crew of men all belonging to the Viziadroog district on pay three times enough for going to Viziadroog, but not nearly enough for going to Calicut, whither the Pattimar was ostensibly bound nor was the crew sufficient in number for such a voyage.

When off Droghur, or rather further to the south, the owner cut the weather rigging on the side from which the wind was blowing, backed or caussed to be backed the mast and caused it to break. By this means or by smashing a hole in the planking the vessel went down, and the owner, tindal and crew reached the beach.

This is a most important case not only from its own merits but from the increase or decrease of similar crimes which are likely to follow from the result of its trial. The fraud being carried out miles at sea and in the presence of only those concerned, it is, I think, impossible to procure stronger proof than is present of fraudulent intention. But that proof may not suffice legally, and therefore I would respectfully suggest that those of the sailors be allowed to turn Queen's evidence. Their knowledge of the crime they were committing was probably small and they were much under the influence of the Sarung and Tindal.—I have, &c.,

G. W. CAMPBELL, Superintendent of Police.

POONA.

WE hear that Colonel J. Pottinger is about shortly to vacate the post of Commissary General of the army. If so, we are not aware who will succeed him, but since the appointment of Colonel Pottinger to the Commissary Generalship the claims of the Departmental officers have been overlooked.—*Observer, April* 14.

WE understand that Government have requested Mr Alexander Gray, our worthy Collector, to investigate the remaining charges preferred against Purrushram Succaram by Mr. Moroba Canoba. This it appears has been done on the representation made by Mr. Moroba Canoba to Government.—*Id.*

WE understand that there are several candidates in the field for the appointment of Fouzdar of Poona, amongst whom are Eurasians, Parsees, Mohomedans, and Brahmins. The two former castes are much preferrable to the two latter, but we sincerely hope that Mr. W. Hart, the Police Commissioner, will put a right person in a right place. The Fouzdar we require for our large City should be a personage bearing a moral character; competent to discharge his duties with satisfaction to the public as well as to his superior; and sufficiently learned to understand the Indian Penal Code, and pass in the required examination. He should be selected not so much by recommendation, as by qualification.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

THE government has sanctioned the grant of one month's pay to the detachment of Sebundy sepoys who were engaged in the suppression of the Boad outbreak.—*Englishman, April* 7.

WE hear that the government of India intends to confer on the Jummoo Maharajah a piece of land called the Talook Byenat, which runs with his territory, in lieu of the loan of five lacks of rupees made by him to the British government in 1857. We hear further that Sir Charles Wood, who will have his finger in every governmental pie, has objected to the measure and called for detailed explanations.—*Id.*

WITH reference to the New Absentee Rules, it is rumoured that an order has been received in the Financial Department from the State Secretary, and will be promulgated as soon after the closing of the official year as practicable, prohibiting the accumulation of the privilege leave. Agreeably to the above-mentioned Rules, an officer has been hitherto entitled to three months' privilege leave after a continued service of three years, but according to the order recently received he must avail himself of a month's leave in the year, instead of the accumulated period of three months after the expiration of as many years' service.—*Hurkaru, April* 7.

ORDERS have been received at Singapore for Colonel Bond and Captain Cameron of the Royal Artillery to proceed immediately to Penang to take part in a Court Martial to be held upon Captain Drury, who is charged with having drunk with us upon duty. Colonel Warden of the 34th N. I. will be President of the Court, and Captain Cameron is appointed to act as Deputy Judge Advocate General. The 40th Madras N. I. are under orders to proceed to Cannanore, the relieving corps being the 34th M. N. I. H. M.'s Ship *Scout* with a gun-boat in tow has left Singapore under sealed orders for the coast Sumatra. It is conjectured that the object of this expedition, is to "remind the various Rajahs of the existence of certain treaties."—*Id.*

MADRAS.

HIGH COURT SESSIONS.

SIR C. H. SCOTLAND, KT., C. J.—*Presiding.*

THE Second Criminal Sessions for the present year were opened in the usual manner at eleven o'clock, yesterday forenoon. The following Gentlemen composed the Grand Jury:—B. Cunliffe, Esquire, *Foreman.*—F. Agnew, T. H. Allan, H. Burton, A. Cammiade, H. E. Church, T. J. Dymes, T. E. Frank, T. E. Marshall, W. J. Raynor, J. S. Roberts, W. Scott, W. T. Taylor

of Cotton, and it was desirable, he thought, to prevent any such misconception gaining ground elsewhere.

Mr. FRERE said he had to move an amendment for substituting proceeding by summons for the course laid down in Section XII. He would move therefore, the consideration of this Section be reserved.

This was put and carried.

On the question that Section XIII. stand part of the Bill, Mr. ROBERTSON moved that the Section be omitted, and the provisions of the Section he considered most objectionable and calculated to hinder the development of trade. It was not fair, he thought, that the whole trade of the port should be brought to a stand still, as by this Section it might be, for the malpractices of a few individuals.

Mr. SCOTT said that the Honorable member was under a mistake as to the object of the Section, and equally so as to its probable effects. It was designed for the protection of the fair dealer, and was in fact the revival of a rule which had been found to operate most beneficially. The Inspectorship formerly exercised at Broach and Surat had been so far from hindering the development of the cotton trade at those places that it had led to its extension. The removal of the Inspectorship had had the worst effects even in the opinion of the Native dealers themselves. The proof of this was that the Native dealers of Broach had petitioned for the revival of the Inspectorship on its former footing. He thought, therefore, that if at any place adulteration was notoriously practised, Government should be empowered to say that no cotton should be exported from that place without the guarantee of an examination and authenticating mark. It had been proposed in the Select Committee that to prevent any rash or hasty interference, the suggestion should, in each case, come from the Chamber of Commerce as representing the Mercantile community, who are deeply interested in the maintenance and extension of the cotton trade. When such a suggestion was made, it would still be for the Government, to consider the reasons on which the suggestion was founded, and to put in force, or refuse to put in force, the provisions of Section XIII.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL said that he found his own views on this subject so excellently put in two of the letters addressed by members of the Chamber of Commerce to the Secretary of that body, that he would read extracts from those letters to the Council. The first was from a letter from Messrs. A. Brice & Co :—

"We have examined this Bill with much attention and regard it as practical and adopted for the attainment of the object in view, but we think that the Bill would be better without Section XIII.

"It appears to us that if the Government does its duty in appointing efficient Inspectors at the chief ports and places where cotton is ginned and packed, and the Inspectors do *their* duty in seizing adulterated cotton, the Clause will be quite useless and remain a dead letter. This would doubtless be the effect of retaining the Clause, and in so far it would be harmless; but the impression left on the mind is one of great interference with the course of trade, placing the suspected port or place under a sort of interdict in which the innocent would suffer with the guilty by the detention of their cotton during examination. Considering therefore that the Clause, although really harmless, does not appear so, and might operate against the final sanction of the Bill, we would recommend its being expunged."

The second was from a letter from Messrs. Campbell, Mitchell and Co.—

"Section XIII., whereby power is given to impose restrictions on the whole cotton trade of a port, punishing the innocent as well as the guilty, is, we think, a most undesirable arrangement. If inspectors are appointed at the ports, and if they do their duty, such a state of things as the Section provides for cannot possibly occur. If the inspector is currupt or neglects his duties, the authorities have it in their power, on satisfactory evidence of such being the case being produced before them, to replace him by a more efficient servant."

He considered that a measure of the kind which the Section provided ought to be taken by Government on its own responsibility. It would be rather arbitrary to its dignity to make it a mere registrar for the decrees of voluntary association like the Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. SCOTT said that in reply to the paragraphs quoted from the letters of two mercantile firms by the learned Advocate General, he could rely upon those of other members of the Chambers. It would be sufficient, however, to quote a paragraph from the letter from Messrs Grey and Co., which he would read to the Council :—

"*Clause XIII.* we consider a good one, and we have no wish to see it altered. We can see no hardship in it; in fact it looks out a premium to be honest. The local Inspector at any port or place, when he was appointed, would immediately pass all cotton that was not adulterated, so that it might at once be sent to market, whilst the cotton of the dishonest dealer would be detained, the offender punished directly by fine and indirectly by loss of market. We take it for granted that Government have no intention of establishing an Inspecting Staff at all ports and places; hence our desire to see this Clause forming part of the Bill. There would be no interference with honest traders, for shipments from a port would only be stopped on a day named, when an Inspector would be on the spot, and we believe that in one day an Inspector with two Assistants would be able to pass or reject all the cotton that was on the bunder of any output ready for shipment. No one who has experience of such outports can contradict the fact. If a permanent Inspecting Staff is to be ever maintained at all ports and places, the Clause will be unnecessary, but our belief is that a few months after the Bill has become law adulteration will be nearly put a stop to, thus in a great measure doing away with the necessity of keeping up a numerous Inspecting Staff all over the country, and this Clause, instead of interfering with regular trade, will do away with the necessity for much inspecting interference."

This paragraph he considered furnished in itself a sufficient answer to those cited by the Advocate General.

Mr. ANDERSON, said that he would beg the attention of the Council to the letters of Messrs. Nicol and Co. and Messrs. Grey and Co. It appeared that the authority on which the Honorable the Advocate General had relied was balanced by at least an equal weight of authority on the other side. As to the derogation from dignity of Government involved in its acting upon the representation of the Chamber of Commerce, he did not see that the Government should recede from a useful suggestion from any quarter. The true dignity of Government consisted in ruling rightly upon information supplied to it, and in this case the course laid down by the Section would save the Government from the unpleasantness of a direct or arbitrary interference with the course of business. The Chamber of Commerce representing the mercantile community would come forward to represent facts. Government would decide on the necessity of interference. Its free action would not be impeded, but it would proceed upon better information, with more certainty of aim, and without the embarrassment that must otherwise arise from a possibility of a mistaken estimate of its effects.

Mr. TRISTRAM said :—

"This Section provides that it shall be lawful for the Governor in Council, on a representation by the Chamber of Commerce of Bombay that adulteration prevails at any port or place, to declare that no Cotton shall be exported until examined by the Inspector appointed under Section X. of this Act.

"I confess, Sir, I view this Clause with great misgiving, nor am I at all reassured, by perusing the Papers relative to this Bill, which have been added to the Council. Indeed, from their number and the variety of opinion, one might fairly exclaim, 'quot homines tot sententiæ.' The learned Advocate General had read to us two opinions adverse to the Clause, and my Honorable friend Mr. Scott has retaliated by reading two other letters, one of them considering "the Clause a good one, with no wish to see it altered." From these I turn to the Memorial presented to your Excellency, signed by no fewer than twenty-six gentlemen, to a man I believe members of the Chamber of Commerce, earnestly protesting against so dangerous and unnecessary an interference with Trade, and from this we may, I think, fairly assume that so far as the Chamber of Commerce is concerned, no representation from that body will ever reach your Excellency in Council; and indeed, when I consider the ample powers given to the Inspectors, if those men perform their duty, no such necessity can ever arise as to call for an embargo being laid on the whole trade of a port. This Bill is hedged round with sufficient difficulty as it is, and I do not see any necessity for further cumbering it with so unnecessary and dangerous a provision, and I shall therefore vote for its omission."

Mr. ROBERTSON said that with respect to the Honorable Mr. Scott's observation that the Section was the mere revival of a rule which had been found to operate most beneficially, he begged to remark that there had been no prohibition as to the export of cotton from Broach and Surat unless examined by Inspectors. That with the view of preventing adulteration of cotton at these ports, the Police had been in the habit of inspecting the bales, but that it had not been attempted to prevent any cotton going forward unless inspected.

Mr. SCOTT said that as to the Memorial just quoted by the Honorable member, he would remark that the 26 gentlemen whose sentiments it professed to convey, represented but firms 18 out of about 42 of which he believed the Chamber of Commerce to consist, and did not include the largest cotton exporting firms he believed. Their opinion ought not therefore to be taken as expressing the general sense of the mercantile community. The Memorial expressed in fact the opinion of the two gentlemen who led it off, and he might state that two other gentlemen whose signatures were attached to the Memorial had expressed to him their approval of Section XIII. although they disapproved of some other provisions of the Bill. He had had no intention whatever of referring to this matter, but as his Honorable friend had given some weight to the petition, he thought it necessary to guard the Council against the belief that the petitioners expressed the sense of the Mercantile community.

The question was then put that the Section be omitted; and the Council divided :—

Ayes—6.

The Honorable Mr. FRERE,
The Honorable Mr. INVERARITY,
The Honorable Mr. LEWIS,
The Honorable Mr. TRISTRAM,
The Honorable Mr. JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT,
The Honorable Mr. ROBERTSON.

Noes—6.

The Honorable Mr. ANDERSON,
The Honorable Mr. PREMABHAI HEMABHAI,
The Honorable Mr. SCOTT.

The amendment therefore was carried.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that he would now move the substitution of the Section of which he had given notice namely :—

"That any licensee having reason to believe that any cotton brought to or offered to him for the purpose of being packed or pressed is adulterated and deteriorated or mixed as described in Section II. shall give notice thereof, in writing, to the Inspector for his Town or District, and shall call on him to examine the same. And in case any licensee shall be found to have packed or pressed such cotton, and shall have failed to notice as above required to the said Inspectors, he shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rupees for every package or bale so packed or pressed, and to have his license cancelled or suspended. And all cotton so packed or pressed shall be confiscated, and the owner thereof shall be liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding Rupees."

As the Honorable Mr. Frere had said this amendment went beyond his amendment on Section VIII. and he (Mr. Robertson) already explained the chief points in which it differed from that amendment. It made incumbent on the licensees of packing and pressing establishments to give notice to the Cotton Inspectors whenever they knew or suspected cotton submitted to them to be adulterated. This he considered a desirable provision, as it not only enabled them to free themselves from responsibility, but compelled them to aid in bringing to light adulteration, many cases of which were so self-evident, that persons without any experience in the Cotton Trade could not have any doubt regarding them. It would also tend to prevent disputes, and if with such a power left in their hands, the press owners chose to pack or press adulterated cotton, they might, he thought, justly be subjected to the penalty he wished to provide.

Mr. TRISTRAM said :—

"This substitution for Section XIII. is but a repetition of the proposal to place the onus of quality on the Press Companies; it almost appears as if it was intended to bring in a Bill for the suppression of Cotton Presses, instead of the real malpractices of the Cotton Trade. I forbear to travel over the old ground: in speaking against the Honorable Mr. Frere's amendment this morning, I endeavoured, not without success, to show the unjustness of hampering with all kinds of vexatious enactments, the business of Companies which exist solely for the benefit of the cotton trade, and without whose aid the cotton would have to be shipped in bulk. Indeed if it were not displaying something of a contumacious or mutinous spirit, the Press Companies might say, we are very wealthy people, and can very well afford to miss a dividend or two; better certainly to do so than risk our reputation by the withdrawal of our license, which, for all we know, may happen one day through the carelessness of our servants, or perhaps their venality, against which we have no protection; therefore we shall close the press doors and not press at all. I submit this would be unbecoming, but I also submit that we should hesitate before placing such a responsibility on parties who can in no way be considered as the proper persons to bear it."

Mr. SCOTT said that he did not think such a conjuncture at all likely to arise, but if it were, the proper course would be to borrow the Clause against strikes from the Public Conveyance Bill, which they had just passed.

The amendment was then put, and the Council divided :—

Ayes—4.

The Honorable Mr. FRERE,
The Honorable Mr. LEWIS,
The Honorable Mr. JUGONNATH SUNKERSETT,
The Honorable Mr. ROBERTSON,

Noes—5.

The Honorable Mr. INVERARITY,
The Honorable Mr. ANDERSON,
The Honorable Mr. TRISTRAM,
The Honorable Mr. PREMABHAI HEMABHAI,
The Honorable Mr. SCOTT.

The amendment therefore was lost.

Mr. PREMABHAI HEMABHAI withdrew the amendment of which he had given notice.

On the question that Section XV. stand part of the Bill, the Section, on the motion of Mr. FRERE, was retained for further consideration.

Mr. ROBERTSON then moved that the following Sections be introduced, namely :—

a. "The Governor in Council may appoint in any Town or District one or more public Officers to be Registrars for the registry of all engagements for the purchase or delivery of cotton in quantities not less than two doeras or one bale, and the appointment of such Registrars shall be noticed in the *Government Gazette*, and a transcript of the same shall be published in the case of the appointment of a Registrar to any Mofussil Town or District in the several Civil and Revenue Courts or offices in the District."

b. "On the presentation of any engagement for registry, the Registrar shall require the attendance of the parties agreeing to sell and purchase the cotton as aforesaid, or of their respective agents, and he shall register the engagement in a book to be kept according to such form as the Governor in Council may prescribe."

c. "In the event of any dispute arising between the purchaser and seller of cotton, an engagement to deliver which shall have been registered as above provided, a certified extract from the said Register shall be held to be sufficient evidence of the terms of agreement entered into by the parties, and one or either of them may demand that the said dispute be referred to arbitrators for decision."

d. "The arbitrators to be appointed on this behalf shall consist of persons to be nominated one by each of the two parties to the agreement in dispute, and the Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court of the Town or District, or other Officer to be appointed on that behalf by the Governor in Council, and the decision of the said arbitrators shall not be open to appeal, and shall be binding on both parties in respect to all questions in regard to the quality of the cotton, the time of delivery, and such like matters. And the said arbitrators shall further have power to decide the amount of the penalties or compensation which they may consider to be due to either party in respect of any breach of the said engagement, which penalties or compensation shall be leviable by distraint or other process of Civil law."

He said that on the first reading of the Bill he had observed that in addition to prohibiting the adulteration of cotton it was considered the enactment of rules or laws which should provide for a simple and speedy mode of deciding disputes arising out of a failure to deliver cotton according to the sample or quality agreed upon and for assessing the damage to be paid in consequence thereof, would greatly tend to put a stop to fraudulent adulteration by rendering the frauds no longer profitable. That in order to give effect to their views in the proposed introduction of the four Sections, the subject of this amendment.

He noticed that it had been stated that the provisions of these Sections would facilitate direct dealing with the ryots, but he begged to disclaim any intention of making them applicable to such small transactions. It would be observed he had limited his plan to transactions for not less than one bale or two doeras, and this he believed would not in general touch any dealings with the ryots or cultivators. What he aimed at was to provide a simple and effective system of procedure to facilitate the arbitration of differences between the cotton merchants and cotton dealers or among themselves. This he need not say would, be thought, tend largely to the improvement of the trade. At present European merchants were at the mercy of the combination of native traders, and any attempt to take one of them into Court would be followed by a refusal to supply any more cotton to the end of the season, and the system which he proposed would, in his opinion, afford one remedy against the fraudulent practices of which there had been so much reason to complain. It would enable dealers to bring the Soucars before a Court of Arbitration, and by making the Judge of the Small Cause Court or other officer of similar standing the head of the arbitrators, a security would be provided for the application of the ordinary rules of law and justice.

The ADVOCATE GENERAL said that his objection to these amendments was that they were altogether alien to the subject of the Bill now before the Council. The Bill was designed to check the fraudulent adulteration of cotton; the amendments proposed to set up a new law of contracts. He would say with some confidence that they were inadequate to secure that object. Their discussion, however would involve the consideration of a subject of very wide extent and quite beside the one in hand. In his own opinion the Contract law at present in force, was quite sufficient to ensure the due fulfilment of engagements whether in the Presidency town or in the Mofussil. But without entering on that field, he thought it sufficient that the amendments were quite beside the subject they were met to discuss.

Mr. ANDERSON said that he considered the subjects of the amendments one too large and important to be brought in as a mere appendix to a Bill for suppressing Cotton frauds. The principle of these amendments if sound would admit of much wider application. If Mr. Robertson would hereafter propose a Contract Bill based on these principles, he might depend on its receiving the best attention; but at present he thought the amendments, although he admitted their great merit, should be withdrawn.

Mr. SCOTT said that at their proper time and place, nothing would rejoice him more than the proposal of some efficient measures for the enforcement of contracts; but here, he thought, they were somewhat out of place.

Mr. ROBERTSON said that he begged to withdraw the amendments. As to the suggestions that had been thrown out upon the subject of a general Contract Bill, he should be happy to give his attention to that subject, but he could hardly hope to succeed seeing that two successive Contract Bills of the Government of India had failed.

The PRESIDENT said that he did not think the Honorable member need be under any apprehension from the failure of the Government of India's Contract Bills, that a measure of the nature which he contemplated must also prove a failure. The reason why the previous Bills had not succeeded, was that they had made breach of contract a penal offence. The Honorable member proposed only a means of registering all contracts and of facilitating and expediting their enforcement by civil remedies. The amendments laid down an outline of a good system of adjudication, and any Bill constructed upon that basis was not the less likely to pass on account of the failure of the measures to which the Honorable member had referred.

Mr. ROBERTSON then withdrew his amendments.

The remaining Sections of the Bill having been agreed to, the Bill as amended was ordered to be reprinted, and its further consideration was adjourned until the next meeting of the Council.

The PRESIDENT then adjourned the Council until Thursday, the 2nd proximo, at 2 P.M.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
R. WEST,
Officiating Under-Secretary to Government.

(To be continued.)

Business Announcements.

INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND RECEIPT BOOKS. Fifth Edition Revised, comprising numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or outstations By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.

Bombay Gazette Office, Fort.

MANILLA AND FRENCH CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. are in receipt of a large quantity of Cigars, of Havanna and Cheroot Shapes. Bombay, Rampart Row.

STEREOSCOPIC APPARATUS.—Th undersigned have just unpacked several Sets of Apparatus for Stereoscopic Pictures. Each Set consists of,

BINOCULAR Camera of finest Mahogany suited for both Landscapes and Portraits with all the most ecent improvements.

FOCUSSING SCREEN DARK SLIDE, &c.
A PAIR OF ROSS'S PORTRAIT LENSES.
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A Water tight BATH in Mahogany Case.
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The whole of the above fitted neatly and compactly into Pine Travelling Case with Lock and Key, Rs. 350, net cash.

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ROSSELET & Co., received per last mail, a nice Lot of Meerschaum Pipes, from Rs. 10 to 20, Wooden ditto, of different shapes and sizes, Rs. 1 to 4.

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ROSSELET & Co., beg to draw the attention of Messes and Outstations, to their beautiful Preserved Dried Fruits, just received from Smyrna, by last mail.

Figs, superior quality, a box	Rs.	6
Raisins, Do. a box	,,	6
Rahat Loucoumi, (Turkey Sweetmeat), a box	,,	6

ROSSELET & Co., have for sale, sound Claret

J. B. Ducaule	Rs.	18	per doz.
Claret, ditto	,,	12	do.
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Silver Small Boxes, richly chased and engraved	.. 25 to	30	
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Gold Hunting Watch, independent seconds, with two dials, and dates of the month. Lever 700
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Gentlemen's Elastic Enamel Clump solid Boots.

,,	do. do.	Balmoral Boots.
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A large assortment of Goloshes, of all sizes.
Also, Travelling Portmanteaus.
Cheaper than any other house in the Presidency. Further supply has just been received of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes ex *Wings of the Wind* and *Gloriana*. A further extensive supply is daily expected per *Empress of India*.

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Bombay, 29th September 1862. Red Boot Mart.

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White and Colored Kid Gloves, (Ladies').
Crinoline Bonnets, "White," "Black," "Brown" and "Drab".
Ladies Hats, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
Boys and Girls Crinoline and Straw Hats.
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Black, White, and Colored silks.
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A lso on hand,

Muslin Dresses.
Plain and Sprigged Grenadine Ditto.
White Brilliants, Dorias and Jaconets for Morning Dresses.
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18th March 1863.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

IN issuing their Circular for 1863, have to offer their very best thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen of British India, for the extensive patronage bestowed upon them during the past season.

To continue to merit the same liberal support they have spared neither time nor expense in visiting the

London and Continental Markets,

And securing every

Novelty.

Their large purchases are now to hand, and the Goods all open for inspection, and they confidently trust that all their Customers residing in Bombay will do them the honor of a personal visit, when they will have the greatest pleasure in exhibiting their Stock.

For the benefit of their up-country Patrons they beg to sub join a list of their Novelties :—

Moire Antiques.

The largest and most brilliant Assortment in India of these Celebrated and Fashionable Dresses, in all Colours.

Silks

The most superb, in every style, design and color.

Plain Silks

In all the *New* and *Fashionable* shades.

Muslins

The richest and rarest in design, including all the *Exhibition* patterns.

Morning, Carriage, and Promenade Dresses.

The Skirts of the Newest and most Exclusive Designs made and Trimmed complete can be selected from the Largest Collection in Bombay.

Evening and Ball Robes.

The Skirts made up

In *Lace, Tulle, Tarlatan, &c. &c.*, with a beautiful Selection of *New Grenadines, Barèges, Soie des Fees, Mousseline de Soi, &c. &c.* Waists, *Head Dresses, &c.*, and every requisite adornment for the Ball Room.

Mantles

In the Newest and most Prevailing Styles for the Season and including all the Novelties in Material.

Five Recent Shapes in the *Bernous* all magnificently trimmed.

The *Paletot Olmar Collet Zemire* and *Scarborough Circular.*

The *Garibaldi* and *Zouave Jackets* still continue publi-favorites and can be had in every fabric as also *Brighton yachting Jackets* now so much in vogue

Bonnets and Hats

In the most Elegant and Fashionable Shapes, all being the latest novelties from Paris.

Ladies Silk Riding Hats trimmed in present style.

Sansflectum

Jupon Skirts, French Cambric Muslin *New stand up c llars* parasols, sunshades, umbrellas, hair-nets, &c.

Ribbons

As exhibited in the International Exhibition of 1862.

Lace and Hosiery.

Goods of every kind and make in which the variety is so great that Customers may depend upon meeting with exactly what they require.

Perfumery

Pomades, Soaps, Sponges, and the *Exhibition* Horticultra, Hair-brushes.

Children

Of all ages can be dressed in the varied and pretty *Costumes* of the day; a complete assortment always being kept of all the necessaries required for the Infant or the Youth.

Boots and Shoes.

For Ladies and Children of the best manufacture are always kept in great variety.

English Jewellery.

Being all of the finest gold and best workmanship *Bracelets Brooches, Necklets, Earrings, Rings, Studs, Sleeve Links, Solitaires, Scarf Pins, Alberts* and *Long Chains, Ladies Chains*, &c.

Lever Watches

Of the first quality only made expressly to order and bear the name of the Firm.

Silver presentation Cups, Goblets, *Knife, Fork* and *Spoon* and *Christening Gifts.*

Clocks.

Palanquin Alarm and Pocketed.

Jet

Ornaments in all kinds.

Wedding and Mourning

Orders in the first of Style, and with due regard to punctuality and dispatch.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.,

Beg respectfully to invite inspection of their stock of

Velvet Pile, Brussels, and Drugget Carpets, Rugs, British Damasks, Chintzes Table Covers, Table Linen.

COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS, SHIRTINGS and MOSQUITOS NETS.

Bombay, December 25, 1862.

JACOB AND COMPAY,

CIVIL, Military, and Outfitting establishment, Bombay, always on hand a large assortment of Black, Blue, and Scarlet West of England Cloths.

Black, Blue, and Colored Merinos, Muskins and Venetians.

A variety of Fancy Cassemeres, Scotch Tweeds, Heather mixtures and Fancy Flannels, for Suits.

Drab, Brown, and Oxford mixed Corded Angolas, admirably adapted for Riding Trousers.

Black and Colored Silk Alpacas.

White Fancy Quiltings for Vests.

Best English Longcloth Shirts and Linen Collars.

Black, Colored, and Oxford Merino, and Scarfs.

Black Silk Hats, from the best manufacturers.

Ellwood's Patent Ventilating Felt Helmets, and every other description of Hats, at present in vogue in India, suitable for all purposes, lately received.

Angolas, Gauze, and Thread Under-Shirts.

Brown and White Thread and Angola Socks.

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.

Trunks, Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Railway Wrappers, Writing Desks, Fancy Soaps, and Perfumery.

Eureka Shirts, Ellwood's Air Chamber Helmets and Felt Hats Single and Double Barrel Guns.

Double Barrelled Pistols and Revolvers.

A good supply of Ready-made Coats, Vests, and Trowsers, of every discription, and Flannel Shirts, always on hand.

Cashmere, Kinggorny, and Cabul Shawls, Scarfs, Coats, and Dressing Gowns.

Bombay and Malabar-work and Persian Carpets.

A large assortment of China Shawls, Work Boxes, Fans, and Tea Caddies.

A small assortment of real Meerschaum Pipes.

Patterns and Instructions for measurement sent Post Free.

N. B.—The Tailoring Department is under the superintendence of a thoroughly competent European Cutter, and Gentlemen may rest assured that all orders will be executed in a proper manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen proceeding to England will find the above cheaper than any other House can supply them.

Orders from Outstations should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

LONDON HOUSE.

WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER-MAKERS JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, AND ENGRAVERS.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co., beg to draw the attention of their patrons and the public in general, to their new stock of Jewellery, Watches, &c.

T. B. & Co., receive from their House in London, a fresh supply almost every mail, and they trust the public will not hesitate to send them orders for any thing they may require in their line.

T. B. & Co., have on hand, Wristlets of good Gold, and the latest patterns, Brooches, Necklets, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rings, set with precious stones, Studs, Sleeve Links, Collar Studs, Ear-rings, Gold and Jet Solitaires, Albert and Neck Chains, Lockets, Vinaigrettes, Match Boxes, Keys, Charms, Swivels, Hooks, Wedding and Guard Rings, Pencil Cases, Scarf Pins, Buckles, Mourning Rings.

Silver Egg Frames, Christening Mugs, Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Mug, with Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in one, with beautiful morocco case, lined with velvet and silk, Regatta and Rifle Match Cups, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Silver Alberts and Neck Chains.

Nickel Silver Dessert Stands and Breakfast sets.

Best Gold Hunting Watches, Gentlemans.

Do. do. do. do. Ladies set with diamonds.

Do. Open faced, Ladies.

Do. Silver Hunting and open faced English and Geneva.

Do. German Silver Railway Time Keepers.

Ladies Companions, Portmenaies, Ivory Pencil cases with knives attached, Purses, Back-combs, Snuff Boxes, Babies Whistles with Coral handles, Chuckmuck cases, Masonic Clothing and Jewellery, Small Horn Musical Boxes playing two tunes, Patent Petroleno Gas Lamps, Candle Sticks and Shades.

Clocks of all descriptions from Rs. 10 to 150.

Musical Boxes of the very best make with drums and bells playing the following airs.

1.	La Belle D'Orient Valse.	1.	Fenella Valse.
2.	In the Strand.	2.	Spitzan Polka.
3.	The Rataplan Polka.	3.	Les Zouaves Quadrille.
4.	La Traviata.	4.	Le Barbier de Seville.
5.	Red, White and Blue.	5.	Kitty Patterson. A
6.	The Burlesque Galop.		Dreadful Story.
		6.	Canz mein Leben Galop,

Terms—Cash.

Orders from Outstations strictly attended to, if accompanied with draft or reference for payment in Bombay.

THORNHILL, BROTHERS & Co.,
Watch, Chronometer, and Clock-makers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers.

N.B.—Watches cleaned and repaired by a first-class European Watch-maker, and guaranteed for 12 months after repair. Bombay, Established, 1831.

PIANOS F